NOTE XII.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW BRENTHIDAE

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Eupsalis somalica, n. sp.

♂. Parum elongata, robusta, nigra, finissime pilosa, pilis flavicantibus, prothorace nitido, capite, rostro elytrisque minus nitidis, his apice rufescente et dorso rufo-ferrugineo maculatis. Capite vix latiore quam longiore, supra sat distincte impresso, impressione basin haud attingente, utrinque circa oculos sparsim piloso; rostro lato, robusto, medio impresso, utrinque carinulato, appendicibus basalibus laminatis, sat conspicuis; inter antennas transversim bituberculato, parte apicali dilatata, fusca, supra utrinque carinulata, carinis recurvis, antice paulo emarginata; mandibulis magnis, falcatis, postice supra leviter strigosis, antice intus obsolete denticulatis; antennis piceo-brunneis, articulo 1° inflato, 2° basi constricto, vix breviore quam 3°, hoc basi angustiore quam antice, 4°—9° subaequalibus, longioribus quam latioribus, 10° vix breviore, apicali duobus praecedentibus conjunctis aequali. Prothorace ovato, antice attenuato, postice ampliato, basi rapide constricto, transversim sulcato, margine postico fortiter punctato-crenato, disco obsoletissime rareque punctulato, polito, lateribus et basin versus finissime piloso. Elytris longitudine prothoracis cum capite et rostro (mandibulis exclusis) subae-

qualibus et circiter prothoracis latitudine, sparsim pilosis praecipue lateribus, basi emarginatis, humeris rotundatis leviterque callosis, lateribus in quarto basali subparallelis, deinde gradatim attenuatis, apice subtruncatis, breviter explanato-marginatis, angulo externo rotundato; juxta suturam unistriatis, stria valde angusta, obsolete remote punctulata, externe basin versus substriato-fortiter punctatis, punctis profundis, irregularibus, interstitiis convexis, postea lineatim-punctulatis, punctis rapide decrescentibus; singulo elytro macula subquadrata ad basin, vittula transversa, irregulari in tertio basali, altera breviore transversa pone medium rufo-ferrugineis ornato. Femoribus nigris, clavatis, sparsim pilosis, anticis magis spinosis quam medianis et posticis, tibiis et tarsis rubro-brunneis; corpore infra nigro, sat nitido, undique minute rareque punctulato, punctis pilosgerentibus, margine antico prosterni subciliato, metasterno apicem versus et abdominis basi in medio impressis; coxis punctatis et pilosis. — Long. (mandibulis exclusis) $12^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Somali-land. — A single male specimen presented to the Leyden Museum by Mr. van Lansberge.

Resembling *E. vulsellata* Gylh. [1]) by the coloration, but the body is more robust, the head more strongly impressed above and hairy at the sides, the basal apophyses of the rostrum are more conspicuous, the prothorax is wider, feebly punctured and hairy, with the basal margin punctato-crenate, the coxae are punctured, etc.

It agrees with *E. forficata* Thoms. [2]) by the anterior coxae, being punctured and hairy, but it differs from it by the color, by the body being more robust and hairy, and by the prothorax being slightly punctured, with the basal margin differently shaped; the sculpture of the elytra is also different.

If I compare *E. somalica* Senna with *E. bifalcata*

1) Schoenherr, Gen. et Spec. Curcul. I, p. 325, 1833.
2) Archives Entomol. II, p. 118, 1858.

Fairm. [1]), an ethiopian species which has the basal margin of the prothorax likewise punctato-crenate, the differences, according to Fairmaire's description, are the following: head impressed in the middle and hairy at the sides, prothorax punctured and hairy, elytra as long as the prothorax, head and rostrum (without mandibles) taken together, unistriate along the sutural interstice, coxae punctured and hairy, general color different.

Finally *E. Reichei* Fairm. [2]), a palaearctic and oriental species, inhabiting Creta, Palaestina, India, Hongkong, etc., agrees with *E. somalica* Senna by the prothorax being slightly punctured (in well preserved specimens the punctures are also hair-bearing) and by the basal margin of the prothorax which is punctato-crenate, two characters not mentioned in Fairmaire's description; but the color of *E. Reichei* Fairm. is different, the head less impressed above, not hairy, with the basal angles indistinct, and the antennal portion of the rostrum differently shaped, the prothorax is less narrow anteriorly, its basal margin is entirely punctato-crenate and not only posteriorly as in *E. somalica* Senna, the sculpture of the elytra is also different and the coxae are glabrous.

Apterorrhinus, n. g.

(α = privat., πτερὸν = ala, ῥὶν = nasus).

Hormocero Schh. et *Rhinopteryce* Lac. genus intermedium. Ab illo differt corpore breviore et latiore, capitis angulis posticis magis conspicuis, rostri parte basali valde abbreviata, crassa, capite paullo longiore, ante antennarum insertionem rapide fortiterque coarctata, regione interantennali magis rotundata et dilatata, parte antica robustiore, similiter conformata sed conspicue breviore; antennis brevioribus et

1) Bull. Soc. Ent. Belgique, XXVIII, p. 147, 1884. — Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VI sér., VII, p. 325, 1887.

2) Ann. Soc. Ent. France, III sér., VII, Bull. p. 164, 1859.

crassioribus, scapo breviore, articulis medianis lineato-transversis; prothorace sub-ovato, antice utrinque strangulato, lateribus profunde scrobiculatis; elytris brevioribus et latioribus, apici minus marginatis, dorso sulcato-scrobiculatis, scrobiculis subrotundatis, interstitiis longitudinalibus magis undulatis, femoribus et tibiis brevioribus et latioribus, tarsis itidem brevioribus, crassioribus, articulo unguifero fortiter compresso; coxis anticis magis separatis.

A genere *Rhinopteryce* Lac. distinguitur capite vix breviore, oculis et angulis posticis magis prominentibus, rostri parte basali haud conica, parte antica haud marginato-dilatata, illa lateribus subparallelis et ante antennas rapide fortiterque coarctata, hac simplici, angustiore quam postica, cylindrica, apicem versus depressiuscula et vix dilatata; antennis crassioribus, articulis funiculi, ut dixi, lineato-transversis, 9° et 10° latioribus sed brevioribus; prothorace latiore, utrinque magis scrobiculato; elytris basi tri-tuberculatis, sulcis latioribus, interstitiis longitudinalibus angustioribus, magis elevatis ac undulatis, interstitiis transversis magis depressis; femoribus tertio apicali dentatis, tarsorum articulo unguifero lateribus compresso; coxis anticis magis separatis.

Apterorrhinus m. must be placed between *Hormocerus* Schh. and *Rhinopteryx* Lac. being a transitional genus. It may be characterized as follows:

Body moderately elongate, robust, scaled. Head transverse, notched at the base with the external angles prominent, like tubercles, furrowed above; basal portion of the rostrum short, hardly longer than the head, stout, parallel at the sides, strongly contracted before the antennal portion; apical part longer than the preceding one, narrower, curved, cylindrical, moderately enlarged at the tip. Antennae short and robust, with the median joints strongly transverse, the 9th and 10th longer, the apical one ovato-conical. Prothorax ovate, strangulate at the sides anteriorly, depressed above, deeply furrowed in the middle, scrobiculate laterally. Elytra almost parallel at the sides,

briefly margined and rounded at the apex, hardly emarginate near the suture; deeply sulcato-scrobiculate, the furrows are broad, the impressions rounded or transverse, not scaled, the longitudinal interstices are raised, narrow, finely waved, scaled, three of them are prominent, like tubercles, at the base. Anterior coxae separated. Legs short and robust, thighs briefly toothed, tibiae broad, compressed, the anterior ones angularly enlarged near the middle, tarsi short, broad, with the last joint conspicuously compressed. Prosternum and mesosternum roughly punctured above, metasternum at the sides, the latter furrowed in the middle; the base of the abdomen is broadly sub-excavated.

Apterorrhinus compressitarsus, n. sp.

♂. Fuscus, opacus, furfure lurido-cinereo et ochraceo-fuligineo tectus; rostri parte antica (apice excepto), collo, pedibus, elytrorumque sulcis plus minusve rubro-brunneis; rostri apice et sutura nigris. Capite supra et infra pruinoso, in medio fortiter-, lateribus supra oculos leviter sulcato, angulis posticis prominentibus, tuberculiformibus, oculis mediocribus, subglobosis; rostro basi similiter vestito, medio sulcato, regione inter antennas rotundato-ampliata, parte antica in dimidio apicali nuda, nitida, antice emarginata; antennis brevioribus quam rostro et capite unitis, robustis, vix citra medium rostri insertis, articulis funiculi pruinosis, breviter rareque pilosis, apicalibus majoribus, 10° et 11° squamositate carentibus. Prothorace capitis cum rostro circiter longitudine, antice subtruncato, apicem versus utrinque strangulato, deinde recurvato-ampliato basi sulco transverso angusto exarato margineque crasso munito; supra depresso, regulariter profundeque sulcato, lateribus scrobiculato sublutoso, sulco et scrobiculis griseo-pruinosis, disco squamulis punctiformibus scabriusculo. Elytris dimidio circiter prothoracis longioribus, illius latitudini basin versus aequalibus, postice leviter attenuatis, basi emarginatis, singulo elytro 3-tuberculato; dorso subdepressis,

sulcato-scrobiculatis, sulcis latis, sulco 1° minus punctato, scrobiculis subrotundatis vel transversis, sulcis et punctis haud squamosis, interstitio suturali depresso, nigro (in specimine descripto), nudo usque ad declivitatem apicalem, caeteris angustioribus, elevatis, minute undulatis, furfure vestitis; interstitio declivo-suturali praesente, brevi et angusto. Pedibus et tarsis breviter sparsimque pilosis, furfure sparsis, articulo unguifero conspicue compresso. Corpore infra subnudo, brunneo-rubro; prosterno, mesosterno, metasterni abdominisque lateribus rude punctatis, metasterni disco sparsim punctato, punctis pilosis, medio sulcato; abdominis basi late subexcavata, punctata et pilosa; segmento apicali foveolato, flavo-pubescente.

♀. Differt: capite breviore, angulis pone oculos minimis, rostri basi itidem breviore, regione intra-antennali paulo angustiore, parte antica longiore, graciliore, cylindrica, nuda, apice haud ampliato; antennis proprius basin rostri insertis, articulis brevioribus; sulco prothoracis magis regulare, abdomine basi minus depresso, haud excavato, segmento apicali breviore. In specimine viso etiam notanda sunt: scrobicula prothoracis haud pruinosa, illa elytrorum magis rotundata, elytrorum sulci colore fusco, interstitium suturale haud nudum, caetera magis undulata, indumentum magis infuscatum.

Long. $13^1/_2$ mill., lat. max. proth. 3 mill.

Hab. South Luzon (Philippine Isl.), a male collected by Mr. Whitehead, in the Rothschild Museum at Tring; a female from Sipirok (Western Sumatra) taken by Mr. A. L. van Hasselt and presented by him to the Leyden Museum.

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